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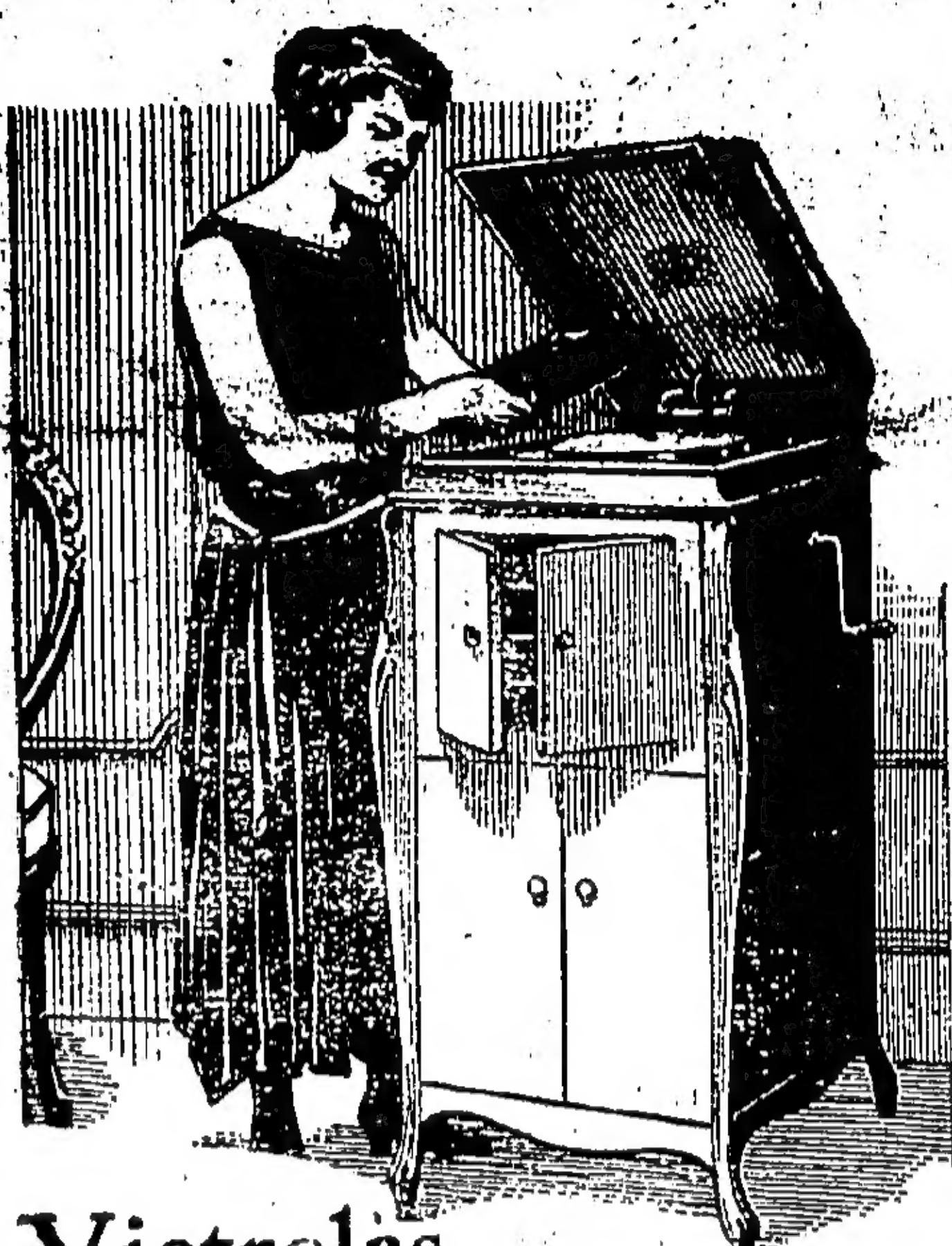
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Barometer 29.96 Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 40° November 2, 1923. Temperature 68°

No. 19023. 五時 頃 號二月一十年三十二九十一

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INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE SPEECHES.

"NOT A NATION OF COOLIES."

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, November 1.

The text of the speeches at the Imperial Conference on the status of the Indians in the Empire has been issued. Viscount Peel, introducing the subject on October 24, emphasised that the solution of the problem was essential to the preservation of unity in the Empire. Opinion in India was completely unanimous in regard to the matter because Indians regarded the disability under which their countrymen laboured elsewhere in the world as a brand of social inferiority. Viscount Peel recalled that India contributed 1,400,000 men and over two hundred millions sterling in the war. India was sitting there on equal terms with the Dominions and was accepted by the League of Nations as one of the eight greatest industrial states in the world. It was the intention and ambition of Indians to share the glories of the British Empire. If opinion in India was disregarded, how could India be expected to co-operate wholeheartedly in the great work of consolidating the Empire. The scope of the problem, apart from South Africa, was not very great. There were only 2,000 Indians in Australia, 600 in New Zealand and 1,200 in British Columbia. Viscount Peel reaffirmed what was stated at the conference in 1921 in regard to India's complete acceptance of the Dominions' right to determine the composition of their own community. He urged the Dominions to consider the matter generously. Justice and expediency combined to make an appeal which was surely irresistible. The time had come when these disabilities should be specifically removed.

INDIAN DELEGATES' APPEAL.

Sir Sapru said he was fighting the cause of his country. As a subject of the King he was fighting for a place in the King's household and would not be content with a place in his stables. Indian allegiance to the throne was a real and living thing and if that allegiance was shaken to its foundations the entire fabric would be shaken with consequences difficult to overestimate.

The one function of the Imperial Conference was to bring about good understanding between the units of the Empire and strengthen the ties uniting them. If the Conference failed to achieve that then it failed to justify its existence in the eyes of the Empire. Entire frankness was absolutely necessary in order to achieve that end. Indians and the Indian Government had received the Kenya decision with the utmost possible dismay and felt a serious blunder had been made, but he believed wise British statesmanship would soon recognise the mistake. Indians and the Indian Government would not accept the decision as final. There were about one and a half million Indians now settled elsewhere in the Empire, and they were subjected in many places to grave political and economic disabilities. He paid tribute to the Government of New Zealand for treating Indians on a footing of equality so that Indians could live there as fellow-citizens in honour. The disabilities of Indians in Australia were also comparatively small. Indians hoped legislation would soon be passed to enable them to exercise the franchise and remove the disqualification in regard to invalid and old age pensions and the minor disabilities in Queensland, West Australia and South Australia. He hoped Mr. Bruce would extend his hand of fellowship in that regard. He was willing to cooperate with Mr. Bruce to devise methods for the solution of these difficulties.

Sir Sapru said the most difficult part of his task was South Africa where the problem was most serious. There were 161,000 Indians in South Africa whereof only a few thousands were politically enfranchised while they also suffered severe economic handicaps and the Union Government was contemplating legislation providing for compulsory segregation of Indians in urban areas by restrictions upon ownership and occupation of land. Dealing with the position of Indians in the Colonies, Sir Sapru said he hoped the Colonial Office would very sympathetically consider the grievances of Indians in Tanganyika before arriving at a decision. As regards the administration of mandated territories, Indians could not acquiesce in any position making or likely to make their status inferior to what it was when those territories were administered by Germany. Referring to the resolution of the Conference in 1921 Sir Sapru said there was a growing sentiment in India against emigration. "We don't want our nation outside India to appear as a nation of coolies. We have had enough of that! There was plenty of scope for energy for Indians in India, therefore the Dominions need have no fear thereon. He asked what steps the Dominions, apart from South Africa, had taken to honour the 1921 agreement. He admitted the difficulties but India was absolutely unable to acquiesce in the present position. Therefore he earnestly appealed to them to join him in devising methods intended to give effect to the principle of equality embodied in the resolution.

SIR SAPRU'S SCHEME.

Sir Sapru then outlined a proposal that the Dominion Governments concerned and the British Government in areas under their direct control, such as Kenya and Uganda, should appoint committees to confer with a committee which the Government of India would send from India to explore the avenues and determine how best and soon the principle of equality implied in the 1921 resolution might be implemented. In order not to prejudice the enquiry, any anti-Indian legislation should be stayed until the report of the joint committee was available. He explained that he wanted committees to be appointed by each Dominion within its own borders to confer with the committee appointed by the Government of India which would visit each Dominion. That was his appeal to the Dominions, except South Africa, and to the Imperial Government as regards the Colonies. He urged that this would give time to calm the angry passions in India and create a more hopeful feeling in India and enable all of them to bring all their weight to bear on the solution of the problem and absolutely to safeguard the independence of the Dominions. Sir Sapru then appealed to General Smuts as a humanitarian to help raise the status of Indians in South Africa. He also appealed to him as an Imperial statesman trying to bring peace to the world. "I am going to exclude from that happy mission his country and mine. If the Indian pro-

blem in South Africa was allowed to fester much longer it would become a question of foreign policy of such gravity that the unity of the Empire might founder irretrievably thereon."

Sir Sapru, therefore, earnestly trusted that General Smuts would not refuse to cooperate with him in attempting to discover a solution and would agree to the appointment of a diplomatic agent to be sent by the Government of India to South Africa to protect Indians there and act as an intermediary between them and the South African Government and put the Government of India in full possession of all facts relating to Indian nationalities. Referring to the memorandum General Smuts circulated to the conference, Sir Sapru said General Smuts was asking the Dominion Prime Ministers to treat the resolution of the 1921 conference as a scrap of paper and pass an absolutely new resolution with the object of reserving fullest freedom to each Dominion to pass its own laws regarding franchise. Prudence prescribed the limits to that constitutional right. Whenever they passed a law affecting the allegiance of subject to sovereign and the corresponding duty of the sovereign to protect the subject they trod very dangerous ground. Sir Sapru believed the British Empire stood for justice and equality. He asked would they make a place there for India. Indians and coloured races would never be kept within the Empire forcibly but by preserving and safeguarding their sentiments. If Indians' aspirations for self-government and equality in the Dominions and Colonies were fulfilled India would stand shoulder to shoulder with them through thick and thin.

Sir Sapru denied the description of it as subtle and contrived. He declared it was a truism. All he said therein was that there was one British Citizenship over the whole empire, but it was a profound mistake to derive rights of franchise from such citizenship. He contended that the franchise did not depend upon British citizenship. Only in India this position was not understood. He thought where there was distinction between British Citizenship and the exercise of political rights carried into actual practice as it was in South Africa, no citizens of the dominions or Indians, not getting those rights, should regard it as an indignity or reflection.

MAHARAJ OF ALWAR.

The Maharaj of Alwar urged that India should be given an assurance of more rapid advancement towards self-government. He opined that self-government could then be achieved early and smoothly. He eloquently pleaded for a remedy of Indian grievances in the Dominions and Colonies. He believed the Indian Government would be prepared to enter into a mutual understanding to prevent immigrants flooding the Colonies. Finally he suggested the abolition of the Indian to be called a Dominion.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S SCHEME.

The Duke of Devonshire on behalf of the British Government, accepted the principle of Sir Sapru's request but emphasised that the Government would not consent to reconsider its Kenya decision. He pointed out that any questions affecting Indians in the Colonies and Protectorates should firstly be discussed by the proposed committee with the Colonial Office, who would then consult the Colonial Government concerned before any decisions were taken on the subject. There must be a clear understanding thereon. The Government cordially welcomed the proposal of the representatives of India as far as the Colonies and Protectorates were concerned.

DOMINION VIEWS.

Mr. Mackenzie King emphasised that Canada was most anxious to help the solution of the problem. He would be surprised if, dealing with the question in a spirit of appreciation of each other's difficulties, the Conference representatives of India and Canada could not work out a thoroughly satisfactory solution.

Mr. Bruce declared that in view of the position of Australia and the consideration given to the question, a committee such as that suggested by Sir Sapru, was unnecessary. He promised to consult his colleagues when he returned to Australia in regard to what action could be taken. Mr. Mussey, on behalf of New Zealand, endorsed Sir Sapru's proposal. General Smuts expressed the opinion that the atmosphere for a solution of the question had worsened in the last two years. It had undoubtedly become worse in South Africa, partly owing to the visit of Mr. Sastri while South African sympathy in Kenya had a very serious reverberation there on the whole Indian question. He thought that the Kenya settlement was a wise compromise but the attitude of the Indian Government thereon greatly perturbed him. The whole incident had a very bad effect in South Africa.

WHITE SOUTH AFRICA.

General Smuts emphasised the difficulties from the African view point as very great. It was not a question of colour nor the inferiority of Indians, but the case of a small community finding itself in danger of being overwhelmed by a much older and more powerful civilisation and economic competition by a people with entirely different standards and view points. Were South Africa with over 6,000,000 natives, one and a half million whites, 160,000 Indians mostly in Natal, given equal manhood suffrage, it would mean that the whites in Natal would be swamped by Indians, and whites all over South Africa would be swamped by blacks and the whole position for which they had striven for two centuries would be surrendered. It was a question of the existence of White South Africa.

No government could tamper with the position or do anything to meet the Indian view point. Mr. Fitzgerald said Ireland sympathised with the Indians but was not entitled to dictate to other dominions with regard to what they did in their own areas.

SIR SAPRU'S APPEAL.

Sir Sapru, in reply, said he hoped that if India decided to send a Committee to Australia to submit the case for the Indians, Mr. Bruce would not refuse to accept that Committee.

He declared there could not be two kinds of citizenship, higher and lower, in the Empire. "When I go to your country and satisfy the requirements of the Franchise Law, you have no right to tell me that because I am an Indian subject of His Majesty, I am not entitled to exercise my parliamentary rights."

(Continued On Page 5.)

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1923

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1923.

JUDGE BUDDY'S BUSINESS.

A drop of ink makes millions think. We thought of the old saw when the letter addressed to us by "Citizen," and which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *China Mail*, came to us for attention, and kindled in us again the warm feeling of pleasure and our adherence to the creeds of man's humanity to man. It seems to need effort in a place like Hongkong to give voice to what after all to our sanitary practical turn of mind may seem an unscientific point of view, or to cause others who should surely know, to look at certain things in their true perspective. One of our correspondents blazoned the atmospheric conditions which prevail here for a great deal of the insatiable of thought and action which is one of our most striking and distressful features. We need not labour the matter beyond restating the fact, and applauding as we do most heartily and most sincerely the sentiments of "Citizen" and the obvious humane promptings which we have reason to believe, if we believe all we are told, have stirred the hearts and minds and imaginations of not a few. "Citizen" has but pleaded in simple but telling language, an we have endeavoured to do in another connection, for humane treatment in the matter of those whose lot it is to be tried for certain alleged offences. Our previous efforts have centred themselves in stating as clearly as we could the scandalous state of Police control which allowed a gauntlet of prisoners awaiting trial—not convicts, but prisoners, to be marched—marched is not the word—mashed is the correct one, from the No. 2 Police Station at Wan Chai to the Central Police Station, a not inconsiderable distance, in charge of such policemen or two—Mice—small specimens of humanity these persons generally appear to be, but in case has been that such a method of transport was against all conceptions of British justice and administration would not be

tolerated for a moment at home, was grossly unfair, and was also a distinct danger. Matters are at long last remedied for we hear a motor transport lorry has been provided and we may therefore expect to have no more of the unseemly and unsightly ambulations which have excited our indignant pen.

"Citizen's" complaint is of a somewhat similar nature. He rightly points out that a prisoner suffering we must assume agonies of mind beyond the ordinary, is made to stand in the dock from 10.30 in the morning until the afternoon, without being told he may rest himself in the orthodox manner. It is said you cannot answer a snare, and we have no time or inclination, or even ability to answer any sneering assertion that "Citizen" is a hypersensitive as and that any one finding himself in a dock deserves all he gets and all that may be coming to him. "The Chief Justice settled back comfortably in his costly upholstered seat, counsel leaned back . . . and everyone relaxed." We refuse to believe that this "settled back" and "leaned back" were deliberate examples of callousness, but rather the relaxation attendant upon a morning's work of intense concentration on the part of those who were so minutely observed. But even they we imaging, will acknowledge the justice and reasonableness of "Citizen's" claim, and applaud with the heart-sentiments which have inspired him to make so eloquent a plea for future humane and considerate treatment. "Citizen's" non de plume may be a piece of unconscious irony. He has performed a Citizen's duty in a place where a Citizen has no rights, and where if there is such a person, he should as was said of alleged Conservative working men, be caught and put in a glass case.

Taxes. A publicist has applauded the action of the American Mr. Edward Bok, who in awarding \$100,000 (gold) to the penitentiary to solve a solution of the world's peace problem. He applauds it on the preexisting one. "No, but I need it to impress the people that I need the money and want it." There seems to be every reason and truth about such a reply as that.

was a possibility of such a large sum of money coming our way. It is thinking that is needed. We remember hearing a lecturer suggest that if the taxes of England were collected in a different manner, some of the people might wake up. For instance, if when each workman received his wage on a Friday night, there was a man in attendance who easily deducted so much per £ to indicate the workman's contribution to the taxes, direct and indirect, of the country, he might wake up and take a little more and intelligent interest in the Government of the place. The same idea might be applied to Hongkong in a different manner. Let our bills for smokes and drinks show clearly how much of what we are charged goes to Colonial Revenue and upholders of the Colony's industries might then, perhaps, take a more lively interest in Budget Debates, the efforts of the Hon. Messrs. Holyoake and Lowe and more Constitutional Reform. We say perhaps. After all this is Hongkong.

One who can tell the EXPERT difference between Chinese and Japanese lanterns.

A bohemian is a man who YES can be equally entertaining on his dollar or your thousand.

TO BE DOUBT OF PHILOSOPHY. many things, but never of one's self—such is the philosophy of success.

There are two types of FACT: persons who seldom mean what they say: those who make love often, and those who write a lot.

A good newspaper PERSONAL editor has been described as "a man who knows where Hell will break loose next and gets a reporter first on the scene."

Children should be TAUGHT TO GARGLE taught to gargle when very young. The easiest way is to a tune, and gargling to the rhythm of, say, 'Three Blind Mice,' is most fascinating!—a Day Nursey Matron.

A pompous English SCOTTISH man visiting Glas- HUMOUR. gow entered a butcher's shop and asked for a sheep's head.

The butcher eyed his proud patron suspiciously and shouted to his man below to send up a sheep's head.

"I want an English sheep's head," protested the customer.

"Aye, ye do, do, ye," blurted the butcher, a broad smile playing about his open face.

"Jack," he shouted below, "send up the same sheep's head, man, but knock the brains out first."

Hutchinson who THE TENTH PERPETRATED "If WONDER Winter Comes" has done another and called it "The Ninth" (it may be the Eighth) wonder of the world. We suggest that the view from the Peak should be classed as a wonder of the world. View the peninsula at night from one of the house verandahs, and the soul becomes imbued with the majesty and beauty of the thing. That view in itself would compensate us for any inconvenience of fog and mist which at times envelopes the Peak. But of course we don't live on the Peak.

ADDRESSES. Most of us, at one time or other, has received a peculiarly addressed postal packet. A local journalist, by the last nail received a letter addressed to him as "hook-seller." In England he got one addressed. "Rev. Esq. Scripture Reader, St. M.'s Church, Brickdale." There is the story of a packet being correctly delivered which was addressed to the gentleman concerned "City of Undiscovered Crime." The envelope went to Birkenhead, which at that particular time had become notorious by reason of the number of murders which had taken place in the town without the murderers being caught.

QUANTIN WITH THE REASONS GIVEN EXCUSE IN COURT BY PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED WITH ARMS, OPIUM, STOLEN GOODS ETC. Generally it is that a friend or a strange man has asked the accused to carry such things for them. Perhaps the best excuse on record is that given by a Siam warrior who was found with a revolver on his person. When asked by the Magistrate why he had such a weapon he replied that he was about to go to a certain place for the wages due soldiers. "But you don't need a revolver to draw money," queried the presiding one. "No, but I need it to impress the people that I need the money and want it." There seems to be every reason and truth about such a reply as that.

As Sir Claudio and Lady Sevora are due back in the Colony on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher have vacated "Land's End," the residence of the Colonial Secretary at the Peak. Mrs. Fletcher and her children left for England today.

Someone has EXAMINATIONS been good enough to send us the questions set in the Midsummer Examination at the Kowloon British School. We should very much like to send these questions to certain clever people we wot of. We imagine they would soon slide into silence when confronted with the questions set at the Kowloon youngsters. Here are some of the "teasers." Did Seabia become a Kingdom? Was the Kingdom of Belgium constituted? Show very carefully how Greece became free. What do you mean by the Principle of Nationality? Select three quotations from Macaulay's "Essay" on Milton and expand them to show their full meaning. Paraphrase the first verse of Kipling's "If." Make similes from He ran like—He worked like—Here is a splendid topic from the English Composition paper: "In the freedom of the press conducive to the good government of the nation?" There are hundreds of other examples which we may refer to later.

As was to be expected, the *Polly* case, JUDICIAL HUMOUR, in the Law Courts, gave ample opportunity for judicial humour. The brand proved to be even more desolating than usual, as will be seen from the following samples delivered by Mr. Justice Astbury. All were received with laughter, of course:

What is a harpsichord?

I can tell a waltz from a dirge.

There are not two musicians who ever thought or talked alike.

Is "tonic harmony" something to boast you up?

Facts seem too prosaic and commonplace for musicians to bother about.

Further, we had justice and counsel comparing musical scores, and brilliantly remarking that they appeared to be alike as the dots seemed to come in the same places (more dutiful laughter), and there were pathetic complaints that musicians seemed to talk a language of their own. Very little of the humour is apparent on paper, so we must assume that it wasn't exactly what the learned justice said, but the funny way he said it. As for the ignorance of musical history and terminology shown, if it was real, most educated persons would be ashamed of it; if assumed, it belongs to a type of humour that was on paper, so we must assume that it wasn't exactly what the learned justice said, but the funny way he said it. As for the ignorance of musical history and terminology shown, if it was real, most educated persons would be ashamed of it; if assumed, it belongs to a type of humour that was on paper, so we must assume that it wasn't exactly what the learned justice said, but the funny way he said it. As for the ignorance of musical history and terminology shown, if it was real, most educated persons would be ashamed of it; if assumed, it belongs to a type of humour that was on paper, so we must assume that it wasn't exactly what the learned justice said, but the funny way he said it.

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It seems to us that the ignorance, real or assumed, of those responsible for the conduct of this case raises the question as to whether, for trials of the kind, a jury of musicians should not be empanelled.

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INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 1.)

NO GENERAL BAN.

Viscount Peel emphasised that the statements of the Duke of Devonshire to the Dominion Premiers showed there was no general ban against Indians in the Empire. They had not placed an inferior status over the empire. Such disabilities as they suffered were not based on colour or racial grounds. The position of Indians within the Empire was the most notable advance in the Conference and he suggested that Sir Sapru should not press the resolution, because some members might be indisposed to vote because they thought the method proposed unnecessary, and undesirable, and such a vote might create a totally false impression in India.

PREMIER SUMS UP.

Mr. Baldwin, winding up the debate, said he hoped the Indian Delegation would feel as he felt, that discussions had been helpful and encouraging and there had been not merely goodwill, but an earnest attempt to meet India's wishes as far as possible, but definite results due to a growing sense of partnership of all peoples and races owing common allegiance to the Crown. The magnitude of India's share in our common partnership and her contribution to the common weal being increasingly realised the Conference could congratulate itself on what it had effected.

EMPIRE EXCHANGES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE INQUIRY.

LONDON, November 1. The committee appointed by the Imperial Economic Conference to inquire into the question of Empire exchanges has begun to take evidence. The committee is very representative and contains a number of experts on monetary questions, ensuring authoritative examination of the subject. Britain and the Dominions, India, Ireland and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates were represented. Sir Charles Addis was among the British representatives while Sir James Stevenson represents the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The committee must report to the Conference while it is in being, therefore it must work quickly but as, in view of the highly technical character of the inquiry, the number of competent witnesses is small the committee should be able to report soon.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

LONDON, November 1. In honour of the centenary of the Rugby game a match between combined English-Welsh and Scottish-Irish teams was played in Rugby School close which was filled by Rugby football notables of several generations. The close holds two thousand spectators and there were enough applications for tickets to fill the space several times. Glorious weather prevailed. The result was—England-Wales beat Scotland-Ireland 21/16.—Reuter.

THE ROUND TABLE.

SIR ROBERT GAINS ONE MORE ADHERENT.

SHANGHAI, November 1. Sir Robert Ho Tung continues to enrol new supporters for his Round Table Conference plan, a notable new adherent being Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan, who is a supporter of the Chihi party. Sir Robert Ho Tung visited Nanking last week and conferred with Chi Hsieh-yuan, who not only commended the plan but urged Sir Robert Ho Tung not to relax his efforts to make the Conference a reality.—Reuter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: MASONIC MEMORIAL IN VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 1. President Coolidge, members of the Cabinet and *Corps Diplomatique*, together with leading Masonic officials, witnessed the laying of the corner-stone here to-day of a Masonic National Memorial to George Washington. The memorial will take the form of a Greek Temple, which will be the repository of the Washington relics.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

ITALY IN SUPPORT OF BRITAIN.

ROME, November 1. Italy is supporting the British proposal for a joint invitation being sent to the United States to participate in the solution of the reparations problem.—Reuter.

THE RIGHT TO SEARCH.

VEKED ANGLO-AMERICAN PROBLEM.

A WAY OUT FOUND.

LONDON, November 1. In connection with the Anglo-American negotiations in regard to the right to search a ship for liquor outside the three-mile limit, it is understood that Britain had agreed to the American proposal that British vessels should be liable to search within twelve miles of American shores, but the three-mile limit will continue in force in other respects. The draft proposed treaty has not specified a limit of search but provides that the United States for the first time shall recognise a three-mile limit in all other matters, and British ships will be allowed to carry spirits in American waters under seal.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, November 1. Commenting on the proposed Anglo-American treaty granting an American right to search up to the twelve-mile limit, the *Herald* says it is a happy way out of an awkward situation and Congress has only to exempt foreign shipping from the operation of the Volstead law, and the wrong done to foreign nations will be righted. The *Morning World* says the treaty will end two scandals, namely, the irritating attempt to impose American prohibition laws on foreign peoples, and rum-running under the British flag, but there is nothing elevating in the thought that the right thing should be done, not because it is right, but because each government is able to get something in exchange.—Reuter.

HOME POLITICS.

THE PROTECTION ISSUE.

LABOUR POLICY OUTLINED.

LONDON, November 1. Labour's considered reply to Mr. Baldwin has been issued in the form of a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour party calling on all labour organisations and their members to resist to the utmost the specious arguments of protection and press upon the electorate Labour's policy of work and wages with provision and adequate maintenance for reserves of industry to be secured by international reconstruction and cooperation and national Labour's general programme to meet crying social and economic ills as the only real alternative to protection.—Reuter.

POINCARE FIRM,

REFUSES TO GIVE ANY GROUND.

PARIS, November 1. In a speech Nevers, M. Poincare again charged Germany with organising bankruptcy though her resources are immense. He said we were witnessing the last spasms of resistance in the Ruhr. German officials were returning to duty, and railwaymen were offering their services wholesale though only 27,000 would be reinstated because Germany had not surrendered the essential rolling stock. Industries were coming, one after another, to negotiate the resumption of deliveries in kind. The coal tonnage was ensured to France gratuitously and was increasing daily. They were beginning to receive the reward of their efforts. It, therefore, was not the moment to change the line of action and they would not change it. He concluded by reiterating reservations with regard to the proposed committee of experts. "What an injustice and peril it would be if Germany was freed of a portion of her debt and in a few years reappeared, restored and enriched, to humiliate and crush us!" They would not let the treaty be touched.—Reuter.

QUAKE CASUALTIES.

TOKYO, November 1. The following summary of the earthquake casualties has been issued by the Foreign Office:

Tokyo: Dead, 68,215; injured, 42,135; missing and believed to be dead, 39,304.

Yokohama: Dead, 29,238; injured, 66,371; missing and believed to be dead, 3,559.

Saitama: Dead, 217; injured, 517; missing, none.

Chiba: Dead, 1,345; injured, 2,848; missing, 13.

Suzuoka: Dead, 360; injured, 1,264; missing, 14.

The totals are as follows:—Dead, 99,375; injured, 113,071; missing and believed to be dead, 42,890.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

ANTWERP, November 1. At international soccer England and Belgium drew, each scoring two goals.—Reuter.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

When changeable weather or exposure to cold and wet causes, in these fits, start at once for Dr. Charnier's Cough Remedy. Standard for over fifty years, and strongly recommended for stubborn, weakening coughs. For sale every where.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CAN IT REFUSE A DRINK?

LICENSE RENEWAL OBJECTED TO.

At the annual meeting of the Licensing Board which took place to-day in the Legislative Council Chamber at 12.15 p.m. the only objections offered to the renewal of licenses were those in respect of the Hongkong Hotel and the Shekho Hotel, in Haiphong Road, Kowloon. The members of the Board present were—Messrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, C. M. G. (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe and Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, K. C. O. B. E., G. M. Young and A. S. D. Cawland.

It was Mr. S. R. Smythe, publisher of *The Sunday Observer*, who objected to the renewal of the Hongkong Hotel license. His objection was based on the ground that on September 30 he went into the hotel in a perfectly sober condition and asked to be served with a drink and this was refused. He said he was informed by Mr. White that this was done according to the instructions of the manager. Evidently, he added, this action was taken on account of something published in *The Sunday Observer*.

The Colonial Secretary said he did not think the Board could entertain the objection; he thought they must ask Mr. Smythe to obtain his remedy elsewhere.

Mr. Smythe said he would like to ask if any member of the Licensing Board was in any way interested in the Hongkong Hotel Company.

Mr. Fletcher indicated that if that was so the particular member would not be entitled to vote on the matter.

After further discussion Mr. Smythe suggested that what had happened to him might happen to any other member of the public.

In reply to this, Mr. Fletcher said that Mr. Smythe was rather asking the Board to assume the functions of a Magistrate. They had, not, he pointed out, heard the Hotel on the matter and he thought Mr. Smythe's proper remedy in the first place was to take the case before a Magistrate.

Mr. Smythe said he was only going on the Board's advertisement which invited anybody having any objection to offer to come forward and state it.

Mr. Fletcher: That is perfectly right, but in this particular instance it would have been better to try your first remedy of trying the first point you made, of whether or not an inn or an innkeeper has the right to refuse to supply this liquor before a magistrate.

Kowloon Objection.

An objection was also offered in respect of the Sichiro Hotel, 45 Haiphong Road, Kowloon. The Chairman said that last year the police raised objection to the renewal of the licence and the Board renewed it provisionally for six months. When the case came up again the police did not oppose the renewal and it was renewed for another six months. Three neighbouring residents had since, however, complained that the occupants were creating a nuisance and disturbing the neighbourhood. A letter had been received from the police to the effect that they were not prepared to recommend the renewal of the licence in view of the fact that frequent complaints had been received from the neighbours and they were not satisfied that the place was being conducted in an orderly manner.

Mr. Campbell Prosser, who represented the licensee, said he was rather surprised that the police made no investigations at the house itself. The proprietor had, apart from the letter from the police, had no notice at all of the complaints which had been made by residents.

Mr. P. P. G. Wodehouse, M.P., who represented the police, said he was in rather an unfortunate position as he had not got the papers concerning the case with him.

The Colonial Secretary intimated that the Board had the papers before them.

Mr. Wodehouse said that previously the police were of opinion there was an unnecessary number of young women on the premises but they had nothing more than suspicion to go on. It was very difficult, he said, to get direct evidence.

The Board then considered its decision on the two objections and announced that it had decided to renew the Hongkong Hotel licence. In regard to the Sichiro Hotel, the Chairman said the Board had decided to grant a provisional licence for six months.

On behalf of the Ministering Children's League, a successful whist drive was held by Mrs. B. Wyllie in her home, Kowloon, on Wednesday. Over 60 ladies took part, the prize-winner being Mrs. F. Goodman and Mrs. H. A. Jones; booby, Mrs. H. Nish. Tea was served during the afternoon. As a result of the drive, the sum of \$60 has been handed over to the Kowloon Branch of the League.

BORDER CAPTURE?

STRUGGLE FOR CANTON.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

Contradictory versions are given by the opposing sides in the struggle for Canton. Attention is still riveted on to the East River campaign where Chan Kwing-ming's supporters claim the capture of the capital of the Po On district which is next to the British border. Boiled down, the reports give the impression that desultory fighting took place yesterday in which neither side gained the upper hand. For some unknown reason, which can only be fathomed as desire to maintain their line of communication, Sun's men vacated the capital which later in the day was occupied by Chan's troops.

Sun's soldiers do not admit this but merely report that they are marking time and their enemy is not advancing. It is also stated that Sun Yat-sen is going to Shantung to direct operations in person. A new source of revenue has been found by the Canton authorities in a levy on theatrical shows.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that the Opening Cruise of the Section and Ladies' Day will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, November 3rd, commencing at 3 p.m. Ladies of the Colony are cordially invited to be present.

D. L. RALPH,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1923.

NOTICE.

TO TAILORS.—Englishman Capable General Cutter of long and successful experience in the East is open for engagement in a senior capacity. First class experience has had experience in management. Good business abilities. Permanency desired or prospects of ultimate partnership preferred. Ex-Officer. Married. Age 36. Apply—SARTORIAL C/o Times of Ceylon, Colombo, Ceylon.

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL.

THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND of H.M.S. "Despatch" will play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, the 3rd November.

DANCING 9.15 P.M.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 8th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected by

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1923.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.

PRICE. 25 cts. PER COPY.

CONTENTS.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS,
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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"CALEDONIA"	7,639	2nd Nov.	B'bay, Miles, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"NELLORE"	8,673	6th Nov.	Marseilles, L'don, A'werp & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	8,613	8th Nov.	do.
"HALWA"	10,941	14th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & R'bay.
"RYANIA"	7,631	9th Nov.	Marseilles, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"KARMA"	8,662	10th Nov.	Marseilles, L'don & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	8,610	13th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,642	14th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	8th Dec.	B'bay, Miles, Gib, L'don & A'werp.

1924

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)	
"TORILA"	5,875
"JAPAN"	6,622

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,570
"EASTERN"	4,000
"ARAFURA"	6,000

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union R.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, &c.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN	
"DEVANHA"	8,082
"SICILIA"	8,813
"EASTERN"	4,000
"TAN DA"	6,966
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
"SUDAN"	6,666
"KHIVA"	9,007
"ARAFURA"	6,000
"MACEDONIA"	11,048
"KASHGAR"	6,840
"SICILIA"	6,913

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRLERS TELEGRAPH FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Razpoon must destroy their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans, &c., of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Rates, Freighters, Handbooks, &c., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Nov. 3.—O. N.	Soochow.	9.—I.O.S.N.	Tanching.
4.—O. N.	Katoo Maru.	10.—I.C.S.N.	Li-keang.
4.—O. N.	Chusan.	11.—N.Y.K.	Penang Maru.
5.—I.C.S.N.	Chakson.	12.—B. F.	Sardpon.
6.—O. N.	Kingwan.	13.—B. I.	Tanda.
6.—D. L.	Haiching.	14.—I.C.S.N.	Taiang.
7.—I.O.S.N.	Yatshing.	15.—N.Y.K.	Tsuiyo Maru.
8.—O. S. K.	Kweiyan.	16.—T.K.K.	Shiyo Maru.
8.—O. N.	Sohu Maru.	17.—O.C.P.S.	Empress of Canada.
9.—I.C.S.N.	Luchow.	18.—T.K.K.	Shiyo Maru.
11.—I.O.S.N.	Lokhoo.	19.—O.C.P.S.	Empress of Canada.
11.—O.R.A.	Amakusa Maru.	20.—O.C.P.S.	Empress of Asia.
14.—I.O.S.N.	Talsang.	21.—O.P.S.	Empress of Asia.
AMOY.		22.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
Nov. 4.—O.S.K.	Katoo Maru.	23.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
5.—J.C.J.L.	Tibbedas.	24.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—O. N.	Booming.	25.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—D. L.	Booming.	26.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
8.—O. S. K.	Sohu Maru.	27.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
8.—C. N.	Kweiyan.	28.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
11.—O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.	29.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

FOOCHOW.

Nov. 2.—D. L.	Haifong.	30.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—D. L.	Haiching.	31.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

SHANGHAI.

Nov. 3.—O. N.	Chongking.	32.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
3.—P. & O.	Dongsha.	33.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
2.—O. N.	Sicilia.	34.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
2.—O. N.	Soochow.	35.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
3.—O. N.	Shantung.	36.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

TAKAO.

Nov. 3.—O. N.	Yueh Maru.	37.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
5.—T.K.K.	Kow Maru.	38.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—O. N.	Tibbedas.	39.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—O. N.	Booming.	40.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
8.—O. S. K.	Sohu Maru.	41.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
8.—C. N.	Kweiyan.	42.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
11.—O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.	43.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

NINGPO.

Nov. 2.—I.C.S.N.	Yueang.	44.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—D. L.	Takao.	45.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

PUKOW.

Nov. 2.—C. N.	Kanchow.	46.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
6.—D. L.	Takao.	47.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

KEELUNG.

Nov. 3.—O. N.	Batavia Maru.	48.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
3.—O. N.	Katoo Maru.	49.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
4.—N.Y.K.	Takao.	50.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

TAKAO.

Nov. 3.—O. N.	Batavia Maru.	51.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
3.—O. N.	Katoo Maru.	52.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
4.—N.Y.K.	Takao.	53.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

CHIEPOO.

Nov. 8.—C. N.	Huanan.	54.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.
8.—C. N.	Takao.	55.—P. & O.	Empress of Asia.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO MANILA.

Commencing with the arrival from Vancouver of the "Empress of Russia," 25th March, the Canadian Pacific will inaugurate a New Service between Hongkong and Manila by the Steamers "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia."

Leaving Hongkong regularly on the Wednesday after arrival from Vancouver the Steamers will arrive at Manila Friday Morning, leave Manila Saturday Evening and arrive back in Hongkong, Monday Morning 7 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Passenger Department: Tel. 753. Cable: GACANPAC.

FREIGHT and EXPRESS: Tel. 42. Cable: NAUTILUS.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"FIUME L."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,

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Export Co., Ltd.**

ELECTRICAL PLANT AND ACCESSORIES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN CHINA & HONGKONG.
ARNHOLD & Co. Ltd.
1A, Chater Road. Phone Central 1580.

PEAK SCHOOL

ANNUAL SPORTS HELD
YESTERDAY.

The annual athletic sports, for pupils attending the Peak School, took place at "Tanderagee" yesterday afternoon. A 60-yard circular track had been marked out on the tennis court below the residence, and proved a most suitable course for children. The events were keenly contested and the close finishes in most cases reflected the greatest credit on the handicappers, Miss Dyer and Messrs. Reeve and Nightingale. The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher showed that he is no novice as a starter, while Mr. Kay as marker, Rev. G. E. S. Updell, as clerk of the course, and Mr. E. Ralphs and Rev. N. Evans as judges, all lent a willing hand in making the afternoon as enjoyable for the little ones as it was for those of mature age who furnished the cheering crowd in every event except one. On the occasion referred to the little ones derived much pleasure in watching some two score of their elders race twice round the course for a quart of "Tanderagee Special Peak Blend." The winner was entered as a "griffin," but the knowing ones are confident that he has been at the game before and, from the manner in which he hopped the rails at the bends, we can well believe it. During the afternoon, tea was served on the lawn in front of the house, which afforded welcome shelter from the wind to those clad in summer garments. Mrs. Fletcher, though taking a very keen interest in the sports, found time to see that one and all were made thoroughly at home.

Amongst the large gathering present during the afternoon were noticed:—The Chief Justice (Sir Williams Rees Davies) and Lady Rees Davies, the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) and Mrs. Wolfe, Lieut. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Bromwich, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Hornell, Mrs. Birse, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Cousland, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Flordien, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. P. D. Wilson, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Mrs. Comrie, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hawker, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Bresley, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Wootton, Mrs. Gubay, Mrs. Gubay, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Eager, Mrs. Updell, Mrs. King, Mrs. Newhouse and Mrs. Bernard.

At the conclusion of the tug-of-war, in which a team dominated by some muscular little ladies proved victorious, Mrs. Fletcher distributed the prizes. Mr. E. Ralphs, in a few well-chosen words, expressed the thanks of competitors and spectators to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher for providing a capital afternoon's healthful entertainment, calling for cheers and a tiger for the hostess and Mr. Fletcher, which were cordially given.

THE RESULTS.

Following are results:—
Three Legged Race (Class "A").—1. Neil Wilson and James Dunn.
Potato Race (Class "B").—1. Jean Cousland.
Bunny Jump Race (Class "D").—1. Bryan Bresley.
Three Legged Race (Class "C").—1. Billie Murray and Malcolm Wilson.
Three Legged Race (Class "B").—Gillian Pearce and Peggy Horrell.
Potato Race (Class "A").—1. Ronald Macleish.
Potato Race (Class "C").—1. Billie Murray.
High Jump (Class "B").—1. Valerie Birge.
High Jump (Class "A").—1. Peter Pfarden.
Obstacle Race (Class "A").—1. Peter Pfarden.
Obstacle Race (Class "C").—1. Gillian Pearce.
Flat Race (Class "A").—1. Douglas Goodfellow.
Flat Race (Class "B").—1. Peggy Hornell.

ROXOR

The Expert Advertising & Bill Poster,
1 Queen's Road C. Tel. C. 4542.

CRICKET.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

LEAGUE STATISTICS.

2ND DIVISION.

The league table published on Monday last was not complete as it did not include the University v. R. E. match the result of which did not reach this office in time for publication. The corrected positions of the clubs are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

P. W. L. D. PTS.
Indian R.C. 3 2 0 1 7
Civil Service. 1 1 0 0 3
H.K.C.C. 0 0 1 0 0
R.G.A. 1 0 1 0 0
Kowloon C.C. 1 0 1 0 0
Chinese R.C. 1 0 1 0 0

Craigengrove, Navy and University have not played in a league match to date.

SECOND DIVISION.

P. W. L. D. PTS.
R. E. 3 3 0 0 9
Civil Service 2nd 3 2 0 1 7
H.K.C.C. 2 1 1 0 3
Indians 2nd 2 1 1 0 3
R.A.M.C. 3 1 2 0 3
Chinese 2nd 2 0 1 1 1
Kowloon 2nd 1 0 1 0 0
University 2nd 2 0 2 0 0

The Navy 2nd have not played in a league match to date.
N.B.—Three points for a win, one for a draw. First league teams meet each other once and second division teams play home and away fixtures.

As was done last year, the practice for inclusion in league averages is as follows:—

Minimum of average of 20 runs for batsmen, and maximum of 12 runs per wicket for bowlers. Actual participation in at least two games of half the team's engagements (if the latter be greater) to count.

In the senior league, only the Indians have played two games or more, but more than half of the juniors have commenced in earnest. League averages to date follow.

BATTING.

FIRST DIVISION.

	No. of Innings.	Highest Innings.	Average.
A. el Arculli (I.)	2	348	66.66
O. Ismail (I.)	3	39	30.00
U. M. O'nar (I.)	2	20	26.00
A. H. Rumjahn (I.)	3	62	25.00
H. E. Madar (I.)	3	288	46.23
S. H. Ismail (I.)	3	50	67.22

SECOND DIVISION.

	No. of Innings.	Highest Innings.	Average.
Redpath (R.E.)	3	95	32.66
Gandy (R.E.)	2	34	66.00
Harper (C.S.)	3	60	53.50
S. C. Wong (C.)	2	81	44.50
Mark (H.K.)	3	53	40.00
M. P. Midar (I.)	2	47	63.51
Cockell (R.E.)	2	39	55.27
O. Rumjahn (I.)	2	26	47.23
Nash (R.A.M.C.)	3	59	20.33
Westlake (C.S.)	2	12	23.00
MacMaster (H.K.)	2	41	43.25
Walker (R.A.M.C.)	3	35	28.00

BOWLING.

FIRST LEAGUE.

	Wickets.	Average.
A. H. Midar (I.)	6	6.33
A. el Arculli (I.)	13	6.46
U. M. O'nar (I.)	8	7.00

SECOND DIVISION.

	Wickets.	Average.
Middleton (R.E.)	9	4.33
Percy (R.A.M.C.)	3	6.33
E. A. Moosdeen (I.)	3	6.33
Winter (R.E.)	6	7.33

Redpath (R.E.) 11 7.04

Sirdar Khan (I.) 11 7.91

Sara (C.S.) 13 8.46

J. M. Tan (C.) 3 11.33

Reid (H.K.) 5 14.40

Balchin (R.A.M.C.) 12 11.75

Grimmitt (C.S.) 4 12.00

Further proof of the Indians' round strength, if such is necessary, was forthcoming in their league match last Saturday against Kowloon. A superficial glance at the figures in the above lists will show their strength in at least two departments of the game. Added to this they are as keen as mustard and as one who follows their form closely, I would respectfully suggest that they leave aside the issue of league points and play to win, irrespective of their opponents. This I submit would bring forth even better results. The batting has hardly any tail to speak of. At least seven or eight of the team are reliable bats, of whom a number invariably come off. On the other hand, the attack is as strong and varied as the batting is formidable. Taking all these factors into consideration, I shall be surprised if they do not make a strong bid for the honours this year and finish near the top of the tree.

Last year Kowloon started their league programme by going under to Civil Service. It is a pity that a club which is so popular and in a flourishing condition, cannot field a regular eleven, an advantage which the Indians undoubtedly possess.

Indifferent form on the part of the bowlers was responsible for most of the failures last year and this does not make a complete team.

Tuesday night's rain must have wrought havoc with the pitches, although I learn that on some grounds, they have been praying for rain to soften the pitch which was getting very stiff after the dry weather. Yesterday, I saw nothing at the Club nets and even these

seems to be the trouble again this season. Still they improved as the season progressed, and their supporters are hoping the change will come earlier this year.

Against the Civil Service, the C. R. C. failed, after strenuous bowling, due to no new bowling talent being forthcoming. Apparently, hopes in this direction lie with the Hung brothers. If they—persist and can get the backing in the field they deserve, scoring will be kept down. Sze-kwong treated spectators to a taste of his form of several seasons ago when he topped the averages for the greater part of the season. Our tennis champion showed that his style and variety of neat scoring strokes are still retained despite his devotion to other game but his confidence seems to have been impaired. The mainstays of the eleven have been playing since the club first entered the league and it is time others came forward to reinforce them. It would only be natural for them to look to the schools for colts but these nurseries have been sadly barren for the last few years. Queen's College, where most of the Indian players learnt their cricket, but very few Chinese boys care for the game now. I recall the days when Chinese boys formed the nucleus of the Queens', Diocesan's and St. Stephens' school teams and a healthy competition was in existence. The C. R. C. would benefit largely by encouraging the game amongst Chinese boys in the schools at present.

Sayer was in unapproachable form on Saturday, hitting 18 boundaries in his century, the first in league cricket this season. Going on when the Chinese batsmen seemed likely to make a stand, he sent down his tricky slows with beautiful judgment and finished up his field-day with a fine analysis. Civil Service did not quite come up to expectations last year, but they are sure to be in the running this season.

At this early stage, interest is already keen in the junior division where there are nine teams as against six last year. So far, the Royal Engineers show the best promise as they have defeated the Indian second string, last year's undefeated champions. Their other two victories were gained from the 'Varsity and the Chinese. Redpath was, with Hammon and Townsend, the mainstay of the team which did not come up to expectations last year, but he has come off in every match so far this season. There is also plenty of other talent in the eleven and they will take a lot of beating. Opponents should not be discredited as they failed against weak teams last year and did well when facing the stronger elevens. After extracting full points from the Medicals, Civil Service juniors could only draw with the Chinese 2nd XI. Still, this is an excellent beginning, entirely the reverse of what happened last year. The Club disappointed last Saturday by losing to the R.A.M.C. after a close game. Eighteen players have turned out in the two matches and according to the names announced for tomorrow, there will be more changes, an obstacle which will prove a handicap when playing against teams composed of regular members who can combine better. With their two-star trundlers, H. D. Rumjahn and E. M. el Arculli, in their first team, the Indian juniors lost to the Sappers but on Saturday overcame the Kowloon 2nd XI, H. D. Rumjahn, who is the best all-rounder in the team, played on Saturday and if he is not required for the senior team, the Indians will still have a chance of repeating last year's championship. Considering the galaxy of bowling talent in the first eleven, F. M. el Arculli could also be spared for the juniors. The return match with the R.E. should be productive of an excellent game with a bearing on the final positions. Starting off with two defeats by Civil Service, the R.A.M.C. also showed that they have to be considered by getting full points from the H.K.C.C. Although they only have small numbers to "draw" from, the Medicals have a sound team which will improve with practice. The manner in which they trundled the R.G.A. out in the "friendly" on Monday was a criterion of what their bowlers could do. The Chinese 2nd, want to devote more attention to that neglected branch of the game, fielding. They put up a good show against the Civil Service and I think more points will come their way if they keep up this form. Kowloon juniors have commenced with a defeat which did not disgrace them. The University 2nd string is weaker than last year and better form will have to be shown to get away from the bottom place in the league table. There are a few good players in the eleven, but this does not make a complete team.

Is there a girl you do not know,
You intended from afar,
Yet you want to love her so,
She's your undiscovered star.

Is there someone you have lost
And your aching heart would cry,
Then let him be a satellite,
Scintillating in the sky.

If you cannot see your home
That is somewhere very far,
Here or there friends can see
You chosen little star.

I also have my favoured little orb
It is Centauri.

And God, as it's nearest to the earth
So in my heart my absent one's to me.

—H. M. SILVA.

2nd November, 1923.

WIDOWS OF THE SOUL.

When friend and friend are long
apart,
(Though absence may be sweet)
The eyes alone betray the heart,
When once again they meet.

Old Peasant bathed with song,

In quietude defined—

The beauty of the living orb—

Like clouds with silver lined.

But friend I venture to opine—

At bottom twill be found:

'Tis not the vessel but the wine,

That make the world go round!

JOHN KROO.

1923.

were sodden. Shooters were as

common as berries on trees, the

off-stump being at twice, the middle

stump and the leg-stump, once

being whipped out in seven

successive deliveries by different

bowlers who all struck a queer

patch on the mitting. To-morrow

will probably see entirely

different wickets from those pre-

vailing since the beginning of the

season.

—W.P.C.

REVIEW.

ROADS.

We can imagine certain classes of men being keen visionaries; architects, engineers, poets, musicians. Men whose eyes are in the future as well as in the present. Such are our thoughts in reading Mr. H. E. Goldsmith's "Modern Road Construction and Maintenance" a second edition of which it is not surprising to learn, has been called for. This book will disappoint the omnivorous reader of fiction. There is no absorbing plot, no hero and no villain. But it is a book which in the present compelling development stage of the Colony should be widely read and considered. We would have every motorist read this book. When he comes to a bumpy part of a road on his long-haul pursuit of time, his growls and complaints would be thin and faint as the leaves on Vallambrosa are many. And not merely the motorist. This book tells you things and it shows them to you. There are plates and there are diagrams; there are quantities and there are formulas; and there are photographs which show a desolate state of chaos at one moment and the next the beautiful thing that most of our roads round the Island and on the mainland happen to be. It may be quoted that by their roads shall you know them. And Hongkong is known by them. We said Engineers were, or should be visionaries. We are minded to emphasise that fact, which in Mr. Goldsmith's case is the truth, by the Hon. Mr. Fletcher's reference to "that

CHRISTMAS MAILS.
VIRTUE OF POSTING EARLY.

The Postmaster General sends us for publication a list giving particulars of the mails from Hongkong to Europe, America and Australia which are due to reach their destinations about the time of Xmas and the New Year. We publish it below, with a reminder to the public to remember the great congestion in all Post Offices, especially the General Post Office, London, at Xmas time, and to post early. If senders of unregistered, letter packets containing small gifts would post them in person, instead of by cooler or messenger, it would also be helpful. The list of mails follows, closing date being given first, ship, route and date of probable arrival:—

FOR EUROPE.
November 5 s.s. "Nellore," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 15, due in London December 11.

November 11, s.s. "Chili," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 15, due in London, December 17.

November 16 s.s. "Malwa," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 15, due in London, December 17.

November 17, s.s. "Empress of Canada," via Vancouver, due in London, December 20.

Nov. 21, s.s. "Kamo Maru," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 22, due in London, December 24.

Nov. 24, s.s. "Nyanza," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 27, due in London, December 29.

Nov. 26, s.s. "Porthos," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 29, due in London, December 31.

November 30, s.s. "Kalyan," via Suez and Marseilles, due in Marseilles, December 29, due in London, December 31.

* The Steamers marked with asterisks will also carry parcel mails which should reach London about a week after the letter mails.

FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

November 16, s.s. "Shinyo Maru," direct, due in San Francisco, December 17.

November 17, s.s. "Empress of Canada" direct, due in Victoria, December 3.

November 21, s.s. "President Wilson," direct, due in San Francisco, December 13.

November 29, s.s. "Empress of Russia," direct, due in Victoria, December 17.

November 30, s.s. "President McKinley," direct, due in Victoria, December 19.

December 5, s.s. "President Lincoln," direct, due in San Francisco, December 27.

December 12, s.s. "President Jackson," direct, due in Victoria, December 31.

(Of these steamers all but the "Shinyo Maru" will take parcels mails, but the Empress boats those for Canada, and the President boats those for the U.S.A. only.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.

December 1, s.s. "Eastern," via Brisbane, due in Brisbane, December 20. (Letters and parcels)

BABY MAMMOTH'S TOOTH.

Tremendous interest is being taken in the work of the British Association in the famous Creswell Crags, near Worksop, where, in conjunction with the Royal Anthropological Institute, extensive archaeological explorations are being conducted.

Perhaps the finest prizes that have turned up in the past week are the bones of a cave lion and the milk molar of a baby mammoth. The tooth is perfect, but weighs only 2oz, whereas the corresponding tooth of a full-grown mammoth weighed 12lb. to 14lb.

"Midas," in a financial contemplation, says:—My sympathy goes out to the transfer clerk in the office of a firm of stockbrokers who deal with the Far East. A ticket and transfer had to be made out for a Chinese gentleman, who boasted of forty-three Christian, or otherwise, names."

The Secretary of the South China Athletic Association informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from Melbourne which states that the South China football team will leave Sydney on the s.s. "Arafura" on November 17. The team is expected to arrive here on December 12.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The O.P.S., R.M., "Empress of Canada" arrived at Shanghai on Nov. 3 at 8 a.m., leaves Hongkong on Nov. 5 at 3 p.m. and will berth at Pier No. 6, Kowloon Wharf.

True Test of Merit
You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by this standard, has a record of success. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale everywhere.

PICTURES FOR NATION.
THE CONTEMPORARY ART SOCIETY.

Five of the stately rooms and a long corridor on the ground floor of Grosvenor House are filled by the exhibition of the Contemporary Art Society's pictures and drawings; and it must be admitted that the society deserves credit for the courage displayed in their selection of works of anything but popular character.

The collection formed by them of nearly 300 works of art by modern painters, sculptors, and engravers intended for loan or presentation to London or provincial galleries illustrates in very complete fashion the tendencies and experiments of advanced art.

It would be absurd to maintain that mistakes have not been made, or that all the works selected are fit for public collections, but the mistakes are neither as glaring nor as costly as those made by the Chantrey Trustees, and the pictures so far handed over to the National Gallery of British Art have done more than any other recent acquisitions or gifts to raise the standard of the Tate Gallery and to bring it into line with modern pirations.

Indeed, the Contemporary Art Society is a healthy antidote to the Chantrey Bequests, from which it differs in every conceivable respect. The Chantrey Trustees rarely go outside the Academy, and look with marked disfavour upon "advanced" art. They buy pictures generally by Academicians of long-established reputation at correspondingly high prices. They do their work by committee.

The Contemporary Art Society make a point of encouraging young and promising original talent. They frequently buy the work of absolutely unknown artists on its intrinsic merit and on very reasonable terms. And they entrust the selection of their acquisition to one of their members for the period of one year.

The Contemporary Art Society has done admirable work, but its activity is restricted by lack of funds. Its income, like that of the National Art Collections Fund, is made up entirely of subscriptions. The present exhibition is likely to prove an eloquent recruiting agent and to add many names to the list of members.

MONKEY AND TURTLE.

(A Filipino Legend.)

Once upon a time a Monkey and a Turtle went for a walk. They came across a banana tree that had been uprooted.

"Let us divide it and each take a half," suggested the Turtle.

"Very well," said the Monkey. "I choose the top with the lovely green leaves."

"As you will," said the Turtle; "I am quite content with the roots."

Each took his part of the tree home and planted it in his garden. While the Monkey was planting the top with its long, glistening leaves, he laughed to himself, thinking he had played a good joke on the Turtle. As the days went by, however, the leaves withered and turned brown and the trunk wilted. The Monkey began to wonder on whom the joke was, after all. So he paid a visit to the Turtle, to see how his part of the tree was doing.

To the Monkey's surprise, the roots had produced a fine big tree. The Turtle sat looking up hungrily at a bunch of ripe yellow bananas that hung on his tree out of his reach.

Not Drago himself could have laid down a severer law. And again:

The Monkey scrambled up the tree and threw down the skins to the Turtle, while he ate the fruit. He thought this a huge joke on the Turtle, but the Turtle did not see it that way—he decided that it was time for him to play a trick on the Monkey. He scattered branches under the tree, so that the Monkey could not jump down. Then he sat and grinned up at his friend in the tree. A band of monkeys came along through the boughs and cleared the brambles away, so that his brother could come down out of the tree. Then they took the Turtle prisoner and held a council to decide how to punish him for treeing the Monkey.

The Turtle decided to try another trick, so he said: "Please, dear monkeys, whatever you do, don't throw me into the river."

"Just the thing! That is exactly what we will do with you. Into the river you go," cried the monkeys.

The Turtle swam away, laughing,

while the monkeys danced about the bank, chattering monkey talk.

CONCERNING EDITORS.
NOT TERRIBLE CREATURES.

When I was a boy a favourite story in the magazines was that one about a fearsome editor who none might befriend and live, writes John Agate in a London weekly. The hero, a youth who combined good looks, a sunny smile and the name of Geoffrey, with unparalleled eloquence, was a terrible editor.

It must be admitted that the society deserves credit for the courage displayed in their selection of works of anything but popular character.

The collection formed by them of nearly 300 works of art by modern painters, sculptors, and engravers intended for loan or presentation to London or provincial galleries illustrates in very complete fashion the tendencies and experiments of advanced art.

It would be absurd to maintain that mistakes have not been made, or that all the works selected are fit for public collections, but the mistakes are neither as glaring nor as costly as those made by the Chantrey Trustees, and the pictures so far handed over to the National Gallery of British Art have done more than any other recent acquisitions or gifts to raise the standard of the Tate Gallery and to bring it into line with modern pirations.

Indeed, the Contemporary Art Society is a healthy antidote to the Chantrey Bequests, from which it differs in every conceivable respect.

The Chantrey Trustees rarely go outside the Academy, and look with marked disfavour upon "advanced" art. They buy pictures generally by Academicians of long-established reputation at correspondingly high prices. They do their work by committee.

My own experience of editors is a contrary one. None that I know has a daughter to be rescued, nor any leisure to dine. On the other hand, their inaccessibility is pure myth. You can see them at any time. Though they may cut you in print they are not so rude in the flesh. They appear to be as glad to see the first as the last of you. They welcome you with open arms and weep when you take your leave. They are all that is kind and friendly to your face, they occasionally "spike" you behind your back. (To "spike" a journalist is to impale his article on something which looks like a bill file, and is to be found on every editor's desk. It is about four yards high and always full.)

But in America editors would not appear to be so cordial. I have just received from the offices of a justly popular New York magazine a printed leaflet of "Suggestions to our Visitors."

The editorial chambers are open daily from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. Carriage calls at 11.15 a.m. precisely.

There's hustle if you like! The day's work to be got through in three quarters of an hour.

Visitors are kindly requested to refrain from expectorating out of the window. Spittoons are provided for the convenience of our Southern and Western friends.

In America, apparently, the rebuke precedes the offence. Smoking is permitted.

So our editors—for there are two of them—are human after all. A comforting thought.

The next two suggestions are slightly sinister.

Solicitors for illicit wine-merchants are received only on Thursdays, from 12 noon until 4.30 p.m.

And now note:

The rev. clergy are received only on Thursdays, from 12 noon until 4.30 p.m.

May there not be in this coincidence of date and time rather more than meets the eye?

The editors beg to make it known that they cannot accept invitations to functions at which speeches are made, or at which persons are present who ever make speeches elsewhere.

Not Drago himself could have laid down a severer law. And again:

The editors assume that visitors who have had the honour of interviewing them will not subsequently embarrass them by pointing them out with walking-sticks in public places.

There's austerity for you! And now comes an item which fills me with awe:

The editors are compelled to limit the number of visiting English authors to 50 each a week.

I read somewhere that the number of English authors at present on lecture tours in the States is 750. Put the number as high as ten per cent of our body. That means 7,500 writers scribbling for dear life and to take the broad out of each other's mouth. Put it as low as I percent, and I must have 74,997 for living from me. Or say 74,997, for I will not count Messrs. Wells and Bennett, who would do me much mischief.

Last and saddest note of all: Positively no cheques cashed.

Positively I shall not visit America. My editors over here may not precisely cash cheques, but I know one at least who, at a pinch, would "sub" me five bob. (Don't be too sure.—Ed.) And my Americans hold out no such promise.

Kai Tack Co's motor-bus No. 945, accidentally knocked down a Chinese boy in Hung Hom yesterday. The boy had to be sent to hospital for attention.

NOTICETO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

HONOLULU.

Nov. 2—T.K.K. Korea Maru.

7—P.M. Five Piero.

10—T.K.K. Shinyo Maru.

21—P.M. Pres. Lincoln.

8—T.K.K. Siberia Maru.

13—T.K.K. Taiko Maru.

Jan. 8—T.K.K. Tenyo Maru.

2—O.N. Tenshin.

DALNY.

Nov. 8—O.N. Tenshin.

2—O.N. Tenshin.

1—O.N. Tenshin.



Hiram Johnson, M.C.

Here is the latest photograph of United States Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, whose recent utterances indicate that his hat is in the ring for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1924.



Costume for aged men.

A wealthy German-American, a native of Wunsiedel, in northern Bavaria, has made a strange bequest to his native town. He bequeathed a large sum of money for the erection of a home for the aged and indigent males, with the clause however, that all inmates would have to wear during their lifetime and regardless of the season, a special costume, minutely described in his will. This photograph shows the strange costume—a sort of knickerbocker suit, with a loose, sleeveless coat and queerly shaped felt hats.



Metropolitan Tichon, M.Z.

Metropolitan Tichon, freed by the Soviet, after a year's imprisonment in Donsky Monastery Moscow, where it was several times reported that he had been executed, has held services several times a week and is shown here receiving his devotees in Moscow. He declares the most severe feature of his imprisonment was that he was forbidden to hold the services of his church.



Miss Mary MacSwiney.

Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork who starved himself to death in a prison, has been elected a member of the Dail Eireann from the city of Cork.

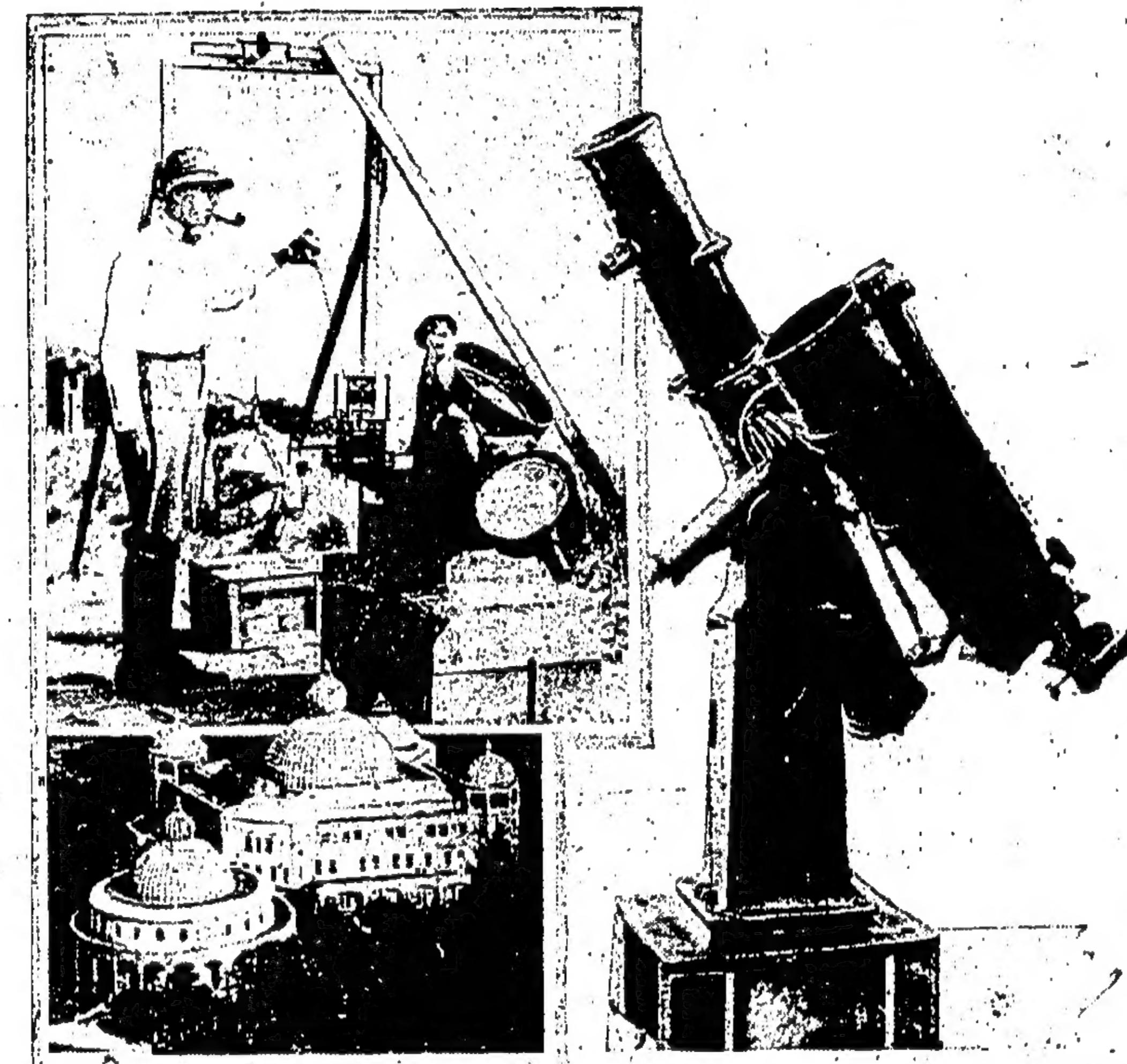


M. Zographos.



Howard Rothenberg.

Howard Rothenberg, a seven-year-old boy, was found, mysteriously bound and strangled in a thicket near the summer home of his parents.



Above: Dr. O.J. Lee and Coelstite. Below: Theosophical Headquarters. Right: Equatorial Mounting.

Scientists from all parts of the world are flocking to southern California to study the total eclipse of the sun that occurred there on September 10, the first time the phenomenon has been visible in the United States in 54 years. Most of the photographs were taken at the Theosophical headquarters at Point Loma, near San Diego, where the eclipse was visible for 2 minutes and 43 seconds. All the delicate instruments from the Mount Wilson Observatory were set up there. Dr. Oliver J. Lee has set up his coelstite for reflecting light of the sun to the lens of his camera at Catalina Island. The equatorial mounting (of two telescopes) has also been set up there.



Jay J. Morrow.



Miss Ruth Carlson.

Jay J. Morrow, Governor General of the Panama Canal Zone, is shown leaving the White House in Washington, where he conferred with President Coolidge regarding the financial condition of the Canal.

Unless Cupid should triumph in the tangled romance of Miss Ruth Carlson over the mandates of the Immigration Law "the most adorable bride that ever came to Ellis Island," in New York Harbour, will be deported. Miss Carlson came here to wed Albert Haggblom, a prosperous builder of Newark, N.J., following a childhood courtship in their native Finland. She arrived, however, after the Finnish quota had been filled. Miss Carlson comes from a prominent Finnish family and has a brother in business in this country, and an uncle, who is a retired United States Navy officer, both of whom are endeavouring to get her into the country.

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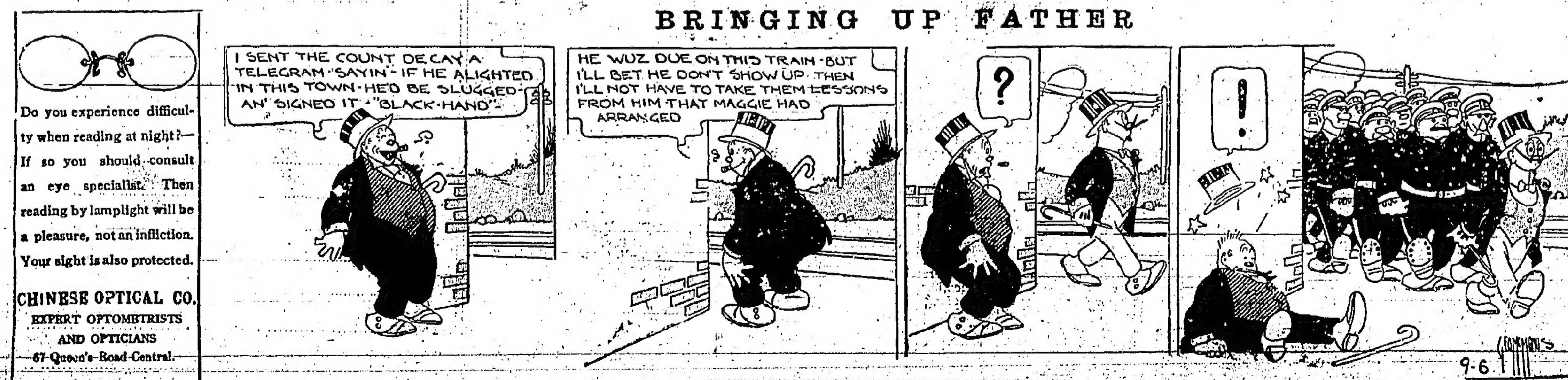
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Helenus, (B. & S.) from Singa-

pore, Holts Wharf.

Sicilia, (P. & O.) from Singapore.

Kowloon Wharf.

Devanha, (P. & O.) from Singa-

pore, Kowloon Wharf.

Emp. of Australia, (C. P. S. Ltd.)

from Shanghai—Kowloon Wharf.

Mishima Maru, (N.Y.K.) from

Nagasaki—Kowloon Wharf.

Bolton Castle, (Dowdell & Co.)

from Haiphong—A30.

Chak Sang, (J. M. & Co.) from

Swatow—C37.

Caledonia, (P. & O.) from Shang-

hai—A2.

Ahipatai, (Kwong O) from

Macao—Co. Wharf.

Ombilin, (I. G. J. L.) from Stagen.

Quarry Bay.

Lieut. Bie, (M. M. Cie) from

Saigon—A27.

Lake Fielding, (Pacific Mail)

from Singapore—C28.

Batavia Maru, (O. S. K.) from

Sandakan—B30.

DEPARTURES.